CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislative Assembly.

35. The Legislative Assembly met three times during the year. The Budget Session for 1952-53 commenced on 18th June 1952 and concluded on 16th July 1952, the October Session commenced on 20th October 1952 and concluded on 25th October 1952. The Budget Session for 1953-54 commenced 9th March 1953 and adjourned on 11th April 1953 to meet again on 13th July 1953.

36. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on 19th June 1952 and 7th March 1953.

37. One thousand and seventy-four questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 603 Questions and 500 Questions were put on the floor of the House. Questions.

38. Nine Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers to 7 Questions were furnished. Short Notice Questions.

39. The following Bills were passed during the first two Sessions of the Legislative Assembly :— Bills.

Budget Session 1952

(1) The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(3) The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(4) The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1952.
(5) The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(6) The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952.
(7) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(8) The Mysore Places of Public Resort Bill, 1952.
(9) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(10) The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill, 1952.

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(11) The Mysore Drugs Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

(12) The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Bill, 1952.

(13) The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952.

and (14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952.

The asterisk indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committees.

October Session, 1952.

(1) The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 1952.

(2) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1952.

40. The Mysore Kolar Gold Fields Municipal Bill, 1952, was referred to Select Committee:

Resolutions.

41. One hundred seventy-four Resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Out of 15 Resolutions taken up for discussion, 12 were withdrawn by the leave of the House, 2 were put to vote and negatived and one was passed.

Adjournment Motions.

42. Seven adjournment motions tabled by members were ruled out of order.

Privilege Motions.

43. Two privilege motions tabled by members were ruled out of order.

Elections.

44. Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B., was elected as the Speaker and Sri R. Chennigaramiah was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly during the Budget Session 1952. Elections to the Senate of the Mysore University, the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee, the Board of Industries, the House Committee, the Rules Committee and the Privileges Committee were held.

Food situation.

45. A debate on the food situation in the State was initiated by the Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture during the October Session, 1952. He explained to the House the food situation during the period 1952 and the policy of Government regarding gradual decontrol. An amendment tabled by a member was adopted by the House. A large number of members took part in the debate and offered their suggestions.

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Financial Business.

46. The Chief Minister presented the Budget for 1952-53 on 23rd June 1952. There was a general discussion on the Budget for four days and voting of demands for grants for ten days. Forty-seven cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House. Ten were put to vote and negatived. During the October Session, 1952, the Minister for Revenue and Public Works placed before the House the statement of Additional and supplementary estimates for 1952-53. Voting of demands for supplementary grants occupied one day.

Special Motions.

47. During the Budget Session, 1952, the Minister for Law and Education initiated debate on the prevailing system of education in the State. A large number of members took part in the debate and offered their suggestions in formulating a new system contemplated by Government. During the Budget Session 1952, there was a debate on the address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for two days. Of the three amendments tabled, two were withdrawn by the leave of the House and one was put to vote and negatived. The main motion without amendment was adopted.

Condolence.

48. In the October Session of the Legslative Assembly 1952, condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of Sri S. C. Malliah and Sri Devarakondappa were passed by the Assembly.

Budget Session, 1953.

Questions.

49. Six hundred and sixty-seven Questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 616 Questions and 526 Questions were put on the floor of the House.

Short Notice Questions.

50. Thirteen Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers to 12 questions were furnished.

Bills.

51. The following Bills were passed during the Session.—

(1) The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) The Mysore Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(3) The Mysore Public Debt Bill, 1953.

(4) The Mysore Government Savings Certificate (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

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(5) The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(6) The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(7) The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(8) The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(9) The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(10) The Mysore Elementary Education and Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(11) The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(12) The Industrial Disputes (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(13) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1953.

(14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1953.

(15) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Mysore Supplementary Bill, 1953.

and (16) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

52. The following Bills were referred to Select Committees :—

(1) The Mysore Village Offices (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1953.

Resolutions.

53. One hundred and fifteen resolutions tabled by the members were admitted. Out of 15 resolutions taken up for discussion, 12 were withdrawn by the leave of the House, 2 were put to vote and negatived and one was adopted.

Adjournment Motions.

54. Three adjournment motions were given notice of during the session. All of them were ruled out of order.

Motion of Thanks.

55. An address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the speech delivered to the members of the Legislature was adopted after debate for two days.

Privileges Motion.

56. A motion of privilege regarding the arrest of Sri P. M. Swamidorai, a member of the House tabled by Sri J. Mohamed Imam was admitted and referred to the Committee of Privileges.

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57. The House ratified by a resolution moved by the Minister for Law and Education the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution as proposed to be made by the Constitution Second Amendment Bill, in the Parliament. Constitution Amendment No. 2. Bill.

58. The matter of alleged disqualification of Sri T. Siddalingaiya, member of the House under Article 192 of the Constitution which was raised by Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy, another member, was referred to the decision of the Rajpramukh. Reference to Rajpramukh.

59. The Budget estimates for 1953-54 were presented to the House by the leader of the House on 10th March 1953. General discussion on the Budget occupied five days and the voting of demands for grants ten days. Of 748 cut motions tabled, 55 were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House and 12 were put to vote and negatived. Demands for supplementary and additional grants for the year 1952-53 were also voted. Three cut-motions were moved of which two were withdrawn and one was put to vote and lost. Financial Business.

60. Condolence resolutions were adopted in respect of the demise of the following persons, namely.— General.

(1) Marshal Stalin, the Premier of the Republic of of Soviet Russia.

(2) Sri N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Home and States Minister, Government of India.

(3) Sri M. Shankarlinge Gowda, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

(4) Sri M. Krishnaswami Pillay,

and (5) Patel Pattibasappa, member of the old Representative Assembly.

(ii) Legislative Council.

61. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly assembled together on 19th June 1952 and 7th March 1953.

62. The Legislative Council met three times during the year. The Budget Session for 1952-53 commenced on 16th June 1952 and concluded on 30th July 1952, the October Session commenced on 20th October 1952 and concluded on 25th October 1952. The Budget Session

for 1953-54 commenced on 9th March 1953 and adjourned on 11th April 1953 to meet again on 13th July 1953.

Questions

63. During the first two Sessions, one hundred and eight Questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 98 Questions. Ninety-one Questions were put on the floor of the House.

Short Notice Questions.

64. Six Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answer to one Question was furnished.

Bills

65. The following Bills were passed during the first two Sessions of the Legislative Council :—

Budget Session, 1952.

(1) The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(3) The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(4) The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1952
(5) The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(6) The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952.
(7) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(8) The Mysore Places of Public Resort Bill, 1952.
(9) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(10) The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill, 1952.
(11) The Mysore Drugs Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(12) The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Bill, 1952.
(13) The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control Distribution) Bill, 1952.

and (14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952.

October Session, 1952.

(1) The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1952.

Resolutions

66. Thirty-seven Resolutiones tabled by members were admitted. Out of eight Resolutions taken up for discussion, seven were withdrawn by the leave of the House and one was put to vote and negatived.

67. Out of eight Adjournment Motions, tabled, seven were disallowed by the Chair and one was not pressed for discussion. Adjournment Motions.

68. A Privilege motion tabled by a member was withdrawn by the leave of the House. Privilege Motions.

69. A debate on the Address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja took place for two days. Of the three amendments moved, one was withdrawn by the leave of the House and two were put to vote and negatived. The main motion without amendment was adopted. Special Motions.

70. A special motion regarding the food situation and the levy system moved by the Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture was talked out in the Council during the October session, 1952. A special motion regarding the educational system prevailing in the State was also debated upon for one day and various suggestions were offered by members.

71. The Chief Minister presented to the House the Budget for the year 1952-53 during the Budget Session, 1952. The Minister for Industries presented the Additional and Supplementary Grants for 1952-53. The general discussion on the Budget occupied two days and on the Additional and Supplementary grants one day. Budget discussion.

72. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., and Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L., were elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council respectively during the the Budget Session, 1952. Elections to the Mysore University Senate, the Privileges Committee, the House Committee, and to the Rules Committee were held. Elections

73. In the October Session, 1952 condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of Sri S. C. Malliah and Sri Devarakondappa were passed by the Council. Condolence

Budget Session, 1953.

74. Out of 82 starred Questions 79 were answered on the floor of the House and out of 75 unstarred Questions 73 were answered. Questions.

75. Out of 4 Short Notice Questions tabled during the Session, 3 were admitted and answered. Short Notice Questions.

76. Twenty-two Resolutions were tabled of which 7 were discussed and withdrawn. Reslolutions

77. An article appearing in the daily 'Satya', dated 9th April 1953, reflecting on the proceedings and members of the Council was taken note of and referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report during the adjourned sittings.

78. *Bills.*—The following Bills were passed by the Legislative Council :—

(1) The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) The Mysore Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(3) The Mysore Public Debt Bill, 1953.

(4) The Mysore Government Savings Certificate (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(5) The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(6) The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(7) The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(8) The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(9) The Mysore Elementary Education and Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(10) The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(11) The Industrial Disputes (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(12) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1953.

(13) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1953.

(14) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Mysore Supplementary Bill, 1953.

(15) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(16) The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

and (17) The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

79. The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953 as passed by the Legislative Assembly was referred to Select Committee.

PROTECTION

80. An address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the speech delivered to the members of the Legislature on 7th March 1953 was moved and adopted. Four amendments which were moved to the motion were either withdrawn or put to vote and negatived. Address of Thanks.

81. The Budget Estimates for 1953-54 were presented to the House on 10th March, 1953 by the Minister for Law and Education in the absence of the Chief Minister. General discussion on the Budget occupied four days. General discussion on supplementary and Additional grants occupied one day. Financial Business.

82. The House ratified by a resolution moved by the Minister for Law and Education the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution as proposed to be made by the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill in the Parliament. Constitution Amendment No. 2 Bill.

83. There was a debate for three days on the Report of the Education Reforms Committee. A large number of members took part in the debate and expressed their views. Education Reforms Committee Report:

84. Two adjournment motions were tabled. One was ruled out of order and the other was withdrawn. Adjournment Motion.

85. Half hour discussions took place on two days on matters of public importance which had been the subject of questions and answers in the Council. Half hour Discussions.

86. The House condoled the deaths of Marshall Stalin, the Premier of the Republic of Soviet Russia, Sri Gopalaswami Iyengar, Home and States Minister, Government of India, Sri M. Shankarlingegowda, Member, Legislative Assembly, Sri M. Krishnaswamy Pillai, and Patel Patti Basappa, Members of the old Representative Assembly. General.

(iii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

1. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act,* 1952 *(Act IX of* 1952).—This Act inserts a new article 23A in Schedule I-A to the principal Act of 1900 in order to provide for the payment of enrolment fee in respect of Advocates in the form of non-judicial stamp (in place of payment in the form of court fee stamps which was obtaining till then), bringing into force in the State the two Central Acts, namely, the Bar Councils Act, 1926 and the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.

2. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1952 (*Act X of* 1952).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of five hundred and forty one lakhs four thousand and seven hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952.

3. *The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act*, 1952 (*Act XI of* 1952).—This Act authorises the withdrawal of a sum of one thousand ninety one lakhs and fifty four thousand rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of a part of the financial year 1952-53.

4. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XII of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1951 to extend its benefits to the holders of the offices of Chairman, Director or Member of any Committee, Board or Council appointed by the Government of India or any State Government specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.

5. *The Mysore Tenancy Act*, 1952 (*Act XIII of* 1952).—This Act regulates the law which governs the relations of landlords and tenants of agricultural lands and regulates and imposes restrictions on the transfer of agricultural lands, dwelling houses, sites and lands appurtenant thereto belonging to or occupied by agriculturists in the State. The main provisions relate to (1) fixity of minimum period of tenancy and maximum rent payable (2) enquiry as regards reasonable rent (3) prohibition of receipt of rent in terms of service or labour, (4) termination of tenancy in specified circumstances, (5) bar of eviction from dwelling houses, and (6) giving receipts for rent. Provisions have also been made for appeals and for revision by Government.

6. The Act implements the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Government in 1948 to examine the revision of the Land Revenue System in the State.

7. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XIV of* 1952).—This Act amends the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Central Act) to make provision for exemption from attachment of bonus payable to a servant of the State Government who has insured his life

under the rules in force relating to the official branch of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department. It continues the benefit which was conferred under the Mysore Code of Civil Procedure.

8. *The Payment of Wages (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Act XV of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1936 (Central Act) in its application to the State, in order to provide for deductions from the wages of an employed person who is re-employed after his services have been terminated, any amount paid to him from a provident fund or as a gratuity on such termination and for deductions specially authorised by the State Government for a purpose beneficial to the employed person.

9. These provisions are the same as those found in the Mysore Payment of Wages Act, 1948, which was superseded by the extension of the Central Act to the State.

10. *The Mysore Labour (Administration) Act,* 1952 (*Act XVI of* 1952).—This Act is enacted to make provision for the administration of the Labour Department in the State and for the continuance of the labour associations registered under the State Act of 1942 as trade unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. It repeals the State Act of 1942.

11. *The Mysore Warehouses (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Act XVII of* 1952).—This Act exempts Co-operative Societies from the restrictions imposed by Section 23 of the principal Act which prohibits a warehouseman from dealing in or lending money on goods received by him for deposit in his warehouse. It provides also for certain other concessions to the Co-operative Societies.

12. *The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Act XVIII of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1900 to enhance the rates of court fee payable in suits and on probates, letters of administration and succession certificates. Since the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, have been extended to Mysore under the Part B States Laws Act, 1951, provision has also been made fixing the court fees payable on petitions, plaints and memoranda of appeals under these Acts.

13. *The Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act,* 1952 (*Act XIX of* 1952).—This Act provides for and regulates the payment of salaries and allowances to the Ministers of the Mysore State, and certain other matters. The main provisions of the Act are the following;—

14. The Chief Minister and every other Minister should be paid a salary of nine hundred rupees per mensem, a conveyance allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and a house rent allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no house rent allowance being paid to Ministers for whom free and furnished residences are provided by the Government. The Chief Minister should be paid a sumptuary allowance of five thousand rupees per annum. The Government may provide free and fully furnished residences to the Ministers at Bangalore and similar residences or other accommodation at Mysore. The Government may also purchase and provide suitable conveyances for the use of each Minister. A Minister and the members of his family are entitled free of charge, to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the Government and to medical attendance and treatment.

15. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries Act,* 1952 (*Act XX of* 1952).—This Act makes provisions for the payment of salaries and allowances to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman and members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, repealing State Act, II of 1951 which had made provision for the payment of salaries and allowances only to the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The main provisions of the Act are the following :—.

16. The Speaker, Legislative Assembly and Chairman, Legislative Council should be paid a salary of nine hundred rupees per mensem, a conveyance allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, a sumptuary allowance of one thousand rupees per annum and a house rent allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no house rent allowance being paid to a Speaker or Chairman, for whom free and furnished residence is provided by Government. The Government may provide free and fully furnished residences to the Speaker and Chairman at Bangalore and may purchase and provide suitable conveyances for their

use. The Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman should be paid a salary of three hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and the Members of the Assembly and the Council should be paid a salary of one hundred and fifty rupees per mensem.

17. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXI of* 1952).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a sum of rupees two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine lakhs, eighty-five thousand and one hundred from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

18. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXII of* 1952).—This Act provides for certain changes in the constitution of the Senate in respect of the appointment of ex-officio members and also for the election of members of the Senate from both the Houses of the State Legislature.

19. *The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act*, 1952 (*Act XXIII of* 1952).—This Act, imposes certain restrictions on habitual offenders in the State. The more important of the provisions relate to (1) power of Government to notify habitual offenders, (2) power to restrict movements of notified offenders and (3) power to place notified offenders in settlements (industrial, agricultural and reformatory).

20. The Act implements the recommendations of the Committees appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

21. *The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXIV of* 1952).—This Act amends section 15 (2) of the principal Act of 1884 for removing the condition to be satisfied before a Bench could make a reference to a Full Bench of cases not being appealable; the amendment became necessary consequent on the constitutional provision of appeals to the Supreme Court.

22. *The Mysore Drugs (Control) (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXV of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act, of 1950 to delete the provisions for requisition or acquisition of drugs as they were not strictly in conformity with Article 31 (2) of the Constitution. Certain minor amendments have also been made to bring the law in conformity with the provisions of the Control of Drugs (Control) Act, 1950.

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23. *The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act, XXVI of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1939 to make provisisn for the Chief Marketing Officer directing amendment of the bye-laws made by market committees in order to ensure prompt and efficient discharge of work by them.

24. *The Mysore Places of Public Resort Act*, 1952 (*Act XXVII of* 1952).—This Act provides for licensing places of public resort or entertainment, appointment of licensing authority, inspection of buildings and grant of licenses and revocation and suspension of licenses. Provision has also been made for appeal to the District Magistrates from the orders of the Licensing Authority.

25. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act, XXVIII of* 1952).—In this Act provision has been made for the assignment of a portion of the net land revenue instead of gross land revenue to the Village Panchayets and District Boards and also for the levy of a local cess on all items of land revenue and forest revenue. Provision has also been made for dissolution of Village Panchayets and District Boards (functioning on the date of commencement of the principal Act) from the date of the reconstitution of new village panchayets and district boards and for the continuance of Chairman and Presidents till the reconstitution of these local bodies.

26. *The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Act*, 1952 (*Act XXIX of* 1952).—This Act makes provisions for prohibiting smoking in the auditorium or on the stage of show houses, that is, places used for demonstration or exhibiting to the public of cinematographic films, dramatical pantomimes or musical performances or public halls, that is chambers or halls used as places of public assembly or meeting during the period of exhibition, demonstration or meeting and for penalising offenders.

27. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXX of* 1952).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of one hundred and eighty-six lakhs, six thousand and eight hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

28. *The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXXI of* 1952).—This Act regulates exhibitions by means of cinematograph. The more important of the provisions deal with licensing of cinema houses, appointment of Licensing Authority, penalty for contravention of the provisions, revocation of licenses on conviction and granting exemption subject to specified conditions.

29. *The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXXII of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act, of 1937 to enable women whose average daily wage exceeds eight annas to continue to get their daily wages during the period of confinement.

30. *The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXXIII of* 1952).—This Act regulates the production, supply and distribution of silkworm seed in the State. It provides *inter alia* for the licensing of the manufacture of silkworm seeds, regulation of the rearing of silkworm from silkworm seeds, control of cocoon markets and the licensing of reeling establishments.

31. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1953 (*Act No. 1 of* 1953).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of eighty-nine lakhs fifteen thousand and four hundred rupees from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to the services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

32. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1953 (*Act No. 2 of* 1953).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a sum of thirty-two crores nineteen lakhs seventy-seven thousand and one hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

33. *The Mysore Elementary Education and Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls (Amendment) Act*, 1953 (*Act No. 3 of* 1953).—This Act provides for the increase of the maximum rate of education cess and also the maximum rates of taxes on motor vehicles according to a new Schedule.

(ii) (*b*) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. Republishes Notification No. Fac. 61 (50) dated 5-3-1952 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India,

empowering Officers appointed under Section 15 (1) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 28—L.W. 2-52-2, dated 2nd April 1952.)

2. Publishes "Mysore Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules" 1952, under section 26 (1) of the Act, and in supersession of the provisions Mysore Payment of wages (procedure) Rules, 1948.

(No. L.S. 30—L.W. 173-51-6, dated 4th April 1952.)

3. Publishes Rules under the payment of Wages Act 1936 (IV of 36), under Section 26 (2) in supersession of the Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1948.

(No. L.S. 33—L.W. 178-51-7, dated 4th April 1952.)

4. Appoints the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Plantation Division to be the Inspector in respect of Plantations under Section 14 (3) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 90—L.W. 71-51-16, dated 7th April 1951.)

5. Extendes all the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to all classes of persons employed in Plantations in the State under Section 1 (5) of the Act.

(No. L.S. 92—L.W. 71-51-17, dated 7th April 1953.)

6. Specifies the authority to whom intimation by the Employer of any Lock-out or Strike referred to in Section 22 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 shall be sent.

(No. L.S. 160—L.W. 8-52-2, dated 10th April 1952.)

7. Publishes the addition of a note to each of the Notifications issued under the Minimum Wages Act prescribing minimum wages, as regards the application of Cost of Living Index figures.

(No. L.S. 336—L.W. 29-51-40, dated 25th April 1952.)

8. Declares the Iron and Steel Industry to be a public Utility Service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under Section 2 sub-clause (vi).

(No. L.S. 503—L.W. 318-51-4, dated 3rd May 1952.)

9. Appoints persons as Inspectors under Section 5 (1) of the Indian Boilers' Act, 1923 in specified areas of the State.

(No. L.S. 600—L.W. 504-51-10, dated 5th May 1952.)

10. Makes an addition to the list under Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act viz, "Employment in any Ceramic Industry" as Item 13.

(No. L.S. 635—L.W. 34-51-5, dated 7th May 1952.)

11. Exempts the General and Revenue Secretariat Club from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 640—L.W. 61-52-2, dated 8th May 1952.)

12. Exempts all the Co-operative Institutions in the State registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Act, 1948 from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 806—L.W. 61-52-4, dated 17th May 1952.)

13. Exempts the branches of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., in the State from the provisions of Section 25 (1) and (2) of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 as their leave rules are not less favourable than those for which provision is made in sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 25 of the Act.

(No. L.S. 876—L.W. 234-51-4, dated 22nd May 1952.)

14. Directs collection of Statistics in respect of matters specified, under Section 3 (1) of the Industrial statistics Act.

(No. L.S. 939—L.W. 219-51-11, dated 27th May 1952.)

15. Appoints Officers to be the Statistics authorities for collection of Statistics in respect of matters specified under Section 4 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

(No. L.S. 942—L.W. 219-51-12, dated 27th May 1952.)

16. Appoints Inspectors under the minimum wages Act, 1948 in specified areas.

(No. L.S. 1278—L.W. 114-52-2, dated 12th June 1952.)

17. Publishes the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 1753—L.W. 178-51-18, dated 11th July 1952.)

18. Exempts all Central Government undertakings in the State from the operation of the provisions of Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules 1951, subject to compliance of the provisions of the Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and conditions of Service Rules, 1951.

(No. L. S. 1780—L.W. 93-52-10, dated 14th July 1952.)

19. Constitutes the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation under Section 5 of the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949.

(No. L.S. 2316-400—L.W. 170-51-2, dated 9th August 1952.)

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20. Authorises the deduction from wages of the Employees of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Duravaninagar, for the recovery of the loans granted out of the Rafi Welfare Fund, under Section 7 (2) (m) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 2440—L.W. 60-52-4, dated 12th August 1952.)

21. Notifies draft rules under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(No. L.S. 2542—L.W. 156-51-2, dated 16th August 1952.)

22. Appoints certain Magistrates to be authorities to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in the respective areas, under Section 20 (1) of the Act.

(No. L.S. 2930—L.W. 96-51-7, dated 21st August 1952.)

23. Notifies draft Rules, under Section 29 of the Indian Boilers' Act, 1923.

(No. L.S. 2937—L.W. 102-52-4, dated 27th August 1952.)

24. Exempts the Bowring Institute, Bangalore, from the provisions of Section 14 of the Shops and Establishments Act, in respect of certain employees.

(No. L.S. 3280—LW. 61-52-9, dated 10th September 1952.

25. Appoints certain Courts as Appellate Courts under Section 11 (1) (b) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(No. L S. 3344—L.W. 83-52-8, dated 12th September 1952.)

26. Publishes the Mysore Employees' State Insurance Court Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 3442—L.W. 257-51-13, dated 17th September 1952.

27. Exempts Shops exclusively dealing with the sale of newspapers and periodicals from the provisions of Section 11 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 3545—L.W. 61-52-11, dated 25th September 1951.)

28. Appoints Mr. J. K. Lindsay of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Ltd., as representative of the K.G.F. Mining Board on the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation.

(No. L.S. 3647-704—L.W. 170-51-6, dated 6th October 1952.)

29. Appoints officers to be Inspectors for securing compliance with the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 in specified areas.

(No. L.S. 3815—L.W. 230-52-2, dated 9th October 1952.)

30. Amends Rule 7, clause IV of the Welfare Officers' (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951, under Sections 49, 50 and 112 of the Indian Factories Act, 1948.
(No. L.S. 3878—L.W. 103-52-3, dated 13th October 1952.)

31. Amends the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.
(No. L.S. 3987—L.W. 39-52-13, dated 18th October 1952.)

32. Designates the Commissioner of Labour to be the officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned by the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935, under Section 2 clause (b) of the Act.
(No. L.S. 4035—L.W. 240-52-2, dated 21st October 1952.)

33. Appoints the Minimum Wage (Agricultural) Committee, under Section 5 (1) (a) of the Act.
(No. L.S. 4281—L.W. 167-50-31, dated 10th November 1952.)

34. Orders the fixation of the hours of opening and closing for Drama Theatres in certain Municipal areas with effect from 15th November 1952 (9 A.M. to 2-30 A.M.)
(No. L.S. 4415—L.W. 315-51-8, dated 15th November 1952.)

35. Nominates Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., to be a member and the chairman of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation, under Section 5 of the Act.
(No. L.S. 4600-4675—L.W. 293-52-3, dated 22nd December 1952.)

36. Declares the Iron and Steel Industry to be a public utility service for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of 6 months from 1st January 1953.
(No. L.S. 4678—L.W. 313-51-6, dated 22nd December 1952.)

37. Issues draft amendment to the Mysore Labour Housing Rules, 1951, in Chapter II adding Rule 2-A regarding contribution to be levied from Employers.
(No. L.S. 5579—L.W. 313-52-2, dated 19th January 1953.)

38. Appoints the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore constituted in Government Notification No. L.S. 1515—L.W. 131-52-1, dated 27th June 1952 to exercise the functions of an appellate authority under the Industrial (Employment Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
(No. L.S. 5800—L.W. 329-52-1, dated 30th January 1953.)

39. Restricts the working hours of Commercial Establishments in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to

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between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. under Section 13 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6102—L.W. 269-52-9, dated 19th February 1953.)

40. Restricts the working hours of Restaurants and Eating houses in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to between 5 A.M. and 1 P.M. under section 13 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6103—L.W. 269-52-10, dated 19th February 1953.)

41. Restricts the working hours of theatres and places of public amusement and entertainment in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to between 9 A.M. and 1 A.M.

(No. L.S. 6104—L.W. 269-52-11, dated 19th February 1953.)

42. Restricts the working hours of Drama Theatres in Tumkur Town to between 9 A.M. and 2-30 A.M. under Section 13 (1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 6105—L.W. 269-52-12, dated 19th February 1953.)

43. Restricts the working hours of Shops in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to between 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. under Section 7(1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 6106—L.W. 269-52-13, dated 19th February 1953.)

44. Appoints Conciliation Officers charged with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of Industrial Disputes for specified areas under Section 4 of the Industrial Dispute Act.

(No. L.S. 6131—L.W. 305-52-2, dated 20th February 1953.)

45. Appoints Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Shimoga Division to be *Ex-Officio* Inspector under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, under Section 42 of the Act.

(No. L.S. 6160—L.W. 81-52-7, dated 21st February 1953.)

46. Amends the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952, under Section 112 of the Indian Factories Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6413—L.W. 120-52-5, dated 3rd March 1953.)

47. Appoints certain Magistrates in specified areas to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees in respect of contract labour of the Central Public Works Department engaged in the State of Mysore, under Section 20(1) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S.6589—L.W.363-52-2, dated 12th March 1953.)

48. Directs additions to the classes of persons as hazardous occupations, specified in Schedule II of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, under Section 2(3) of the Act.

(No. L.S. 6629—L.W. 234-52-7, dated 14th March 1953.)

49. Amends Notification No. L.S. 5330—L.W. 330-51-4, dated 28th March 1952, and extending the period of the Industrial Tribunal from one to one and quarter year.

(No. L.S. 6844—L.W. 330-51-5, dated 27th March 1953.)

50. *The Cotton Textiles Control Order*, 1948.—This order regulates procurement, distribution, possession and licensing of Cotton Cloth and Yarn in the State.

51. *The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement) Order*, 1948.—This order regulates the export of Cotton Cloth and Yarn from and outside the Mysore State.

52. *The Cotton Textiles (Export) Control Order*, 1949.—This order regulates the export of Cotton Textiles and Yarn from the State.

53. *The Cotton Control Order*, 1950.—In this order provision is made for procurement, distribution, price fixation and licensing of cotton in the State.

54. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order*, 1950.—This order provides for licensing dealers in Cotton Cloth.

55. *Mysore Cotton Yarn Control of Distribution Order*, 1948.—This Order regulates the issue of licenses to yarn dealers.

56. *The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order*, 1948.—This Order controls the distribution, rationing and licensing of Cement dealers in the State.

57. *The Mysore Manure Dealers Licensing Order*, 1947.—This Order regulates the procurement, distribution, movement and licensing of manure in the State.

58. *Supply and Prices of Goods Act.*—This Act provides for price fixation and distribution of certain articles which are scarce in the State *viz*; infant foods, raw rubber, etc.

59. *Mysore Drugs Control Act*, 1950.—This Act provides for fixation of fair prices of imported and other drugs in short supply.

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60. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act,* 1948.—This Act provides for fair price fixation and equitable distribution of consumer goods.

61. A Notification was issued framing certain rules under the name "Mysore Payment of Wages" (Procedure) Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 30—L. 173-51-6, dated 4th April 1952.)

62. Notifies certain Rules called the "Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1952" in supersession of the Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1948.

(No. L.S. 81—L.W. 173-51-7, dated 4th April 1952.)

63. A notification was issued extending all the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in Plantations in the State, three months' notice of intention so.....having been given in Notification No. L.S. 3820—L.W. 71-51-9, dated 26th December 1951.

(No. L.S. 92—L.W. 71-51-17, dated 7th April 1952.)

64. A notification was issued directing the insertion of a note regarding Living Index Figures in several Cities of the State.

(No. L.S. 396-89—L.S. 29-51-40, dated 25th April 1952.)

65. Declares that the Iron and Steel Industry in the State to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act for a period of six months from 15th May 1952.

(No. L.S. 503—L.W. 313-51-4, dated 3rd May 1952.)

66. Exempts the General and Revenue Secretariat Club, Bangalore, from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 640—L.W. 61-52-2, dated 8th May 1952.)

67. Exempts all the Co-operative Institutions in the State registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Mysore Act No. II of 1948)

(No. L.S. 806—L.W. 61-52-4, dated 17th May 1952.)

68. Directs that statistics shall be collected under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (Central Act No. XIX of 1952 in respect of

(a) all matters relating to and

(b) certain matters relating to welfare of labour and condition of labour.

(No. L.S. 939—L.W. 219-51-11, dated 27th May 1952.)

69. A notification was issued appointing the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore and the Chief Statistical Officer, Army Head Quarters, New Delhi, as the Statistics Authorities for the purpose of the collection of statistics in respect of certain matters.

(No L.S. 942—L.W. 719-51-12, dated 27th May 1952.)

70. A notification was issued exempting all the Central Government undertakings in the State from the operation of all the provisions of Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951 subject to compliance of the provisions of the Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 1780—L.W. 98-52-10, dated 14th July 1952.)

71. Publishes the draft of the Workmens' Compensation (Mysore) Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 2542—L.W. 156-51-2. dated 16th August 1952.)

72. Appoints certain Magistrates in respect of some specified areas to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid on the respective areas.

(No. L.S. 2630—L.W. 96-51-7, dated 21st August 1952.)

73. Publishes the draft of Boiler Attendants' Rules and Economiser Inspection Administrative Rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Boilers' Act, 1923 (V of 1923).

(No. L.S. 2937—L.W. 102-52-4, dated 27th August 1952.)

74. Publishes the Mysore Employees' State Insurance Court Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 3412—L.W. 257-51-13, dated 17th September 1952.)

75. Exempts shops exclusively dealing with the sale of newspapers and periodicals from the provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section (ii) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act (Mysore Act II of 1948).

(No. L.S. 3545—L.W. 61-52-11, dated 25th September 1952.)

76. Appoints certain Officers to be Inspectors for the purposes of securing compliance with the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (Central Act No. XXVI of 1938) in respect of certain specified areas.

(No. L.S. 3815—L.W. 230-52-2, dated 9th October 1952.)

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77. Publishes certain amendments in the Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3878—L.W. 108-52-3, dated 13th October 1952.)

78. Publishes certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.

(No. L. S. 3987—L.W. 39 52-13, dated 18th October 1952).

79. A notification was issued appointing the Minimum Wages (Agricultural) Committee to advise the Government in fixing the minimum wages in respect of employment in Agriculture in the State.

(No. L. S. 4281—L.W. 167-50-31, dated 10th November 1952).

80. Appoints the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore constituted in Government Notification No. L. S. 1515—L.W. 131-52-1, dated 27th June 1952 to exercise throughout the Mysore State the functions of an Appellate Authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(No. L.S. 5800—L.W. 929-52-1, dated 30th January 1953).

81. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953, no Commercial establishment situated within the Municipal limits of Davangere City and Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 A.M. or closed on any day later than 8 P.M.

(No. L-S. 6102—L.W. 269-52-9, dated 19th February 1953).

82. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953 no restaurant or eating house situated within the Municipal limits of Davangere and Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 P.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 6103—L.W. 269-52-10, dated 19th February 1953).

83. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953, no theatre or place of public amusements or entertainment situated within the Municipal limits of Davangere City and Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 9 A.M. or closed on any day later than 1 A.M.

(No. L.S. 6104—L.W. 269-52-11, dated 19th February 1952).

84. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953, no Drama Theatre situated within the Municipal limits of Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 9 A.M. or closed on any day later than 2-30 A.M.

(No. LS. 6105—L.W. 269-52-12. dated 19th February 1953.)

85. Appoints certain Magistrates to be the authorities in respect of the areas specified in column 2 of the Article 258 of the Constitution of India to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in the respective areas in respect of contract labour of the Central Public Works Department, engaged on works in the State of Mysore.

(No. L.S. 6583—L.W. 368-52-2, dated 12th March 1953).

86. Specifies certain officers as the authority to whom intimation by the employer of any lock-out or strike shall be sent.

(No. L.S. 160—L.W. 8-52-2, dated 10th April 1952).

87. A Notification was issued constituting the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation.

(No. L.S. 2316-400—L.W. 170-51-2, dated 9th August 1952).

88. Appoints certain Officers as Conciliation Officers charged with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of Industrial Disputes for some specified areas.

(No. L.S. 6131—L.W. 305-52-2, dated 20th February 1953).

89. Notifies certain amendments in the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 6413—L.W. 120-52-5, dated 3rd March 1953).

90. Issues further amendments to the Mysore Agriculture Produce Markets Rules, 1947.

(No. A.F. 784—Mart. 4-52-2, dated 1st May 1952).

91. Declares 20 commodities to be agricultural produce for the purpose of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. A. & F. 5697—Mart. 4-52-6, dated 4th September 1952).

(iii) Police.

87. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force of the police on 31st March 1953 was 1,849 Officers and 9,100 constables as against 1,844 officers and 9,082 constables in the previous year. **Strength.**

88. A temporary staff of 268 (295) Officers and 1,274 (1,306) men of Civil Police were employed.

89. The permanent Armed Police Force was 364 Officers and 2,414 men. **Armed Police**

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Lent Officers and men.

90. The services of 52 officers and 134 men were lent to other Departments of Government, Corporate Bodies and private persons as in the previous year.

Recruitment.

91. One hundred and seventy-seven vacancies remained unfilled at the beginning of the year to provide places for the retrenched Police and Military personnel. One hundred and fifty persons were entertained as against 885 in the previous year. In addition, 50 vacancies were filled up by absorbing Ex-military and retrenched men.

Casualties.

92. The total number of casualties during the year was 524. Of these, 145 retired, 113 resigned, 63 were removed or discharged, 58 were dismissed, 86 were treated as deserters and 59 died.

Health of the Force.

93. One thousand six hundred Officers and 1,327 men attended the Hospital. Visiting Doctors continued to visit and look after the needs of the Police stationed at the Police lines in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Police Training School.

94. Seventeen Probationary Sub-Inspectors were under training at the beginning of the year and were sent back after training.

95. Five Probationary Head Constables underwent training during the year.

96. There were 31 Daffedars under training during the year.

97. There were 447 Police Constables under training in the Police Training School. Out of the first batch, 187 constables were declared to have passed.

Education.

98. The Adult Literacy Education Scheme was made use of in the Districts where it was available to improve literacy among the Police force.

Punishments.

99. The percentage of departmental punishments awarded to subordinate Officers and men to actual strength excluding black marks were :—

	1951-52	*1952-53*
Absence without leave ...	7·7	8·5
For offences other than absence...	13·5	12·5

Rewards.

100. Two hundred and fifty-six Officers and 3,680 men and 452 private persons were given money rewards to the extent of Rs. 24,812 and Rs. 1,822 respectively, besides the grant made by the Deputy Commissioners in food cases and rewards offered by private persons.

101. The cost of the Force under all heads was Rs. 1,05,77,000 as against Rs. 90,05,626 in the previous year. Cost of the Force.

102. The services of Fire Brigade, Bangalore City, were indented upon on 50 occasions. The total loss of property due to fire was estimated at about Rs. 7,460 and the property involved amounted to Rs. 67,000. Fire Fighting Units.

103. The number of fire calls attended to by the Unit at Civil Area, Bangalore, during the year was 25. The estimated loss was about Rs. 6,651 and the property involved in fire was worth Rs. 65,800.

104. Generally there was close co-operation between the village police and regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes. For neglect in this respect, 6 village Police Officers were punished. Village Police.

105. The administration of the Mysore Prohibition Act continued to be in charge of the Police Department. Prohibition Scheme.

106. With the help of the additional police sanctioned for prohibition works, 13,703 prohibition cases were put up and a sum of Rs. 2,24,370 was recovered as fine.

107. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs :—

Year	Seers per Rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking and Theft	Ordinary Theft	Cattle Theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
1951—52 ...	2·0	4·5	4·5	159	17	93	2,421	408	5,210	8,308
1952—53 ...	1·5	3·0	3·0	167	29	89	2,548	449	5,492	8,765

108. The total number of true cognisable cases under Indian Penal Code was 11,163.

109. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight cases were reported during the year resulting in an increase of 151 cases.

110. The total number of heinous cases was 523.

111. The increase was mostly under murder and dacoity. The majority of cases under murder was reported from Mysore District (28), Chitaldrug (30) and Tumkur (19).

PROTECTION

112. One hundred and sixty-seven cases of murder were reported during the year. The motive for murder was—

		1951-52	1952-53
1	Sexual jealousy ...	31	32
2	Family dispute ...	23	26
3	Faction and feuds ...	15	26
4	For gain ...	16	21
5	Other cases ...	74	60
	Total ...	159	167

Infanticide.

113. Seven cases of infanticide were reported during the year. Most of these offences were the direct result of unhappy domestic circumstances and drawbacks in the social customs.

Riots and disturbances.

114. Two hundred and thirty-eight cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were reported. Most of the cases were of simple nature and not communal or disturbances created by any political party.

Dacoity.

115. There were 29 dacoity cases during the year. Most of the cases were of a technical nature. Dacoities in the Taluks of bordering Bombay State which was well organised and sometimes ended in murder, caused lot of alarm. The important leaders of the armed gang who were responsible were brought under control after rounding them up.

Robbery.

116. The number of robbery cases reported during the year was 80. Of these, 30 were struck off as false and highly exaggerated and nine were pending orders of the Magistrate on "B" form and the remaining were mostly of a technical nature.

House Breaking and theft.

117. Two thousand five hundred and forty-eight cases of burglaries were reported during the year.

118. With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in the neighbouring Provinces, the Criminal Tribes gangs continued to move on towards the State and began to operate in the bordering areas.

Ordinary thefts.

119. In 5,084 cases of ordinary thefts reported during the year, the value of property involved was Rs. 5,37,756. Property worth Rs. 2,93,639 was recovered in 3,655 cases.

PROTECTION

120. One hundred and fifty-five cases of cattle thefts were reported during the year. Cattle theft.

121. The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 2,695. Accidental Deaths.

122. The following were the several kinds of unnatural deaths reported during the year :—

1	Accidental drowning	...	1,323
2	Suicidal drowning	...	260
3	Suicidal hanging	...	238
4	Poisoning	...	9
5	Motor accidents	...	36
6	Fall from heights	...	151
7	Railway accidents	...	1
8	Electric shock	...	26
9	Lightning	...	15
10	Snake bite	...	64
11	Burns	....	109
12	Wild beasts	...	10
13	Mining	...	36
14	Crushed from weight	...	13
15	Other causes	...	404
	Total	...	2,695

123. All efforts were made to improve detection further by adopting the latest scientific methods of investigation. Vigilant watch over the movements of habitual criminals was intensified. Dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was promptly reported both to the C.I.D., and the neighbouring Stations by means of crime cards in ordinary cases and by wireless messages where grave offences were committed. Prevention and detection of Crime.

124. The District Intelligence Bureau formed in the Districts were working in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C. I. D. regarding crime and criminals. District Intelligence Bureau.

125. Periodical conferences with bordering Police Officers of Madras and Bombay States were arranged to exchange intelligence about crime and criminals and to prevent and detect offences.

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Prosecutions.

126. The number of cases decided by Courts under class I to V was 7,153 as against 6,233. Of these, 4,828 cases or 67·4 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 67·2 in the previous year.

127. Sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-one persons were tried in the year as against 12,299 in the previous year and 35 per cent were convicted as against 36·2 in the previous year.

128. Prosecutions were conducted in 7,512 cases and of these, 2,066 ended in acquittal or discharge.

Prosecutions for false complaints.

129. The number of cases struck off as wilfully false was 780. Complainants in 27 cases were prosecuted for lodging false complaints. Of these, 7 cases ended in conviction, nine were acquitted or discharged and 4 cases were under investigation.

Escape from custody.

130. There were 29 cases of escape from lawful custody. Eighteen persons were under trial at the end of the previous year. Thirty-six persons were arrested and one surrendered to the Court during the year. Of these, 25 were convicted, 2 were acquitted or discharged, 8 were under investigation and 20 were under trial at the end of the year.

131. On A, B and C Forms, 2,164, 321 and 305 cases respectively were pending disposal.

Prevention of Habitual Criminals.

132. Forty-five bad characters were history sheeted during the year. At the close of the year, 444 criminals were at large and 243 were in jail.

Old offenders.

133. Eleven old offenders were ordered to notify their residence and 10 were proceeded against under Section 176, Indian Penal Code for violation of such orders. The number of old offenders dealt with by Magistrates for enhanced punishments during the year was 381.

134. The Mysore Criminal Tribes Act 1916 was repealed since 1st September 1952 with the enactment of the Central Legislation *i.e.*, the Criminal Tribes Repeal Act 1952. The Mysore Habitual Offenders' Act 1952 came into force since 25th September 1952 and the publication of the Rules under the Act was awaited, for enforcing the provisions of the Act.

District Criminals.

135. There were 785 District Criminals on the register at the beginning of the year. The names of 32

District Criminals were removed from the list on the ground of being inactive or due to their death. Thirty-seven more active criminals were brought on record during the year. Thus there were 790 District Criminals on the roll at the close of the year.

136. There were 272 Criminals residing outside in the State, but operating in the State. The names of seven Criminals were removed from the roll since they were inactive or dead. Thus there were 265 Foreign Criminals on the list at the close of the year. Foreign Criminals.

137. There were 55,421 Finger Print slips on record in the Bureau at the beginning of the year. Out of 10,045 slips received for search, 1,712 were traced. For test 1,409 slips were received. Finger Print Bureau.

138. Seventy-seven Finger Print slips were eliminated from the records of the Bureau, leaving a balance of 52,109 on record at the close of the year. Elimination.

139. Written opinions were furnished in 74 civil and private cases. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was realised as expert opinion fees in Civil and Registration cases. Opinion work.

140. Articles suspected to contain Finger Print of the culprits were received for examination in 73 cases. The Finger Print Experts visited the scene of crimes in 73 cases as against 17 in the previous year. Articles examined.

141. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year:— Motor Vehicles Act.

(1) Number of vehicles registered	...	1,558
(2) Number of buses plying for hire	...	910
(3) Number of accidents by motor vehicles	...	1,046
(4) Number of accidents with loss of life	...	64

142. Out of 1,046 accidents, 16 relate to accidents by Military Vehicles, 112 were caused by cars, 82 by motor cycles, 351 by motor buses and the rest by motor lorries.

143. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 11,921 cases were booked and of these, 8,367 cases ended in conviction.

144. A number of small refuge islands were improved and halt boards, silent zone and speed limit boards were installed in several junctions of major and minor roads in Bangalore City and Civil Area, and this reduced the number of accidents caused by vehicles. Traffic Control.

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In 1,321 cases autopsy was conducted.

Post-mortem Examination.

Execution of Warrants.

145. Seven hundred and three warrants were pending execution at the close of the year.

Cinematograph Act.

146. The Mysore Cinematograph Act, 1,923 which was in force in the State was replaced by the Cinema (Regulation) Act 1952 with effect from 15th December 1952.

147. The films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and the Regional Boards at Madras and Calcutta were exhibited in the Cinema houses in the State.

148. A sum of Rs. 4,97,492 was collected as show-tax from the permanent Cinema houses.

(iv) Criminal Justice.

149. Excluding Revenue Officers who were Ex-officio Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 65 (76). The decrease in the number is due to the abolition of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. All the Bench Courts in the State excluding those in Bangalore City and Civil Station, Bangalore were abolished with effect from 1st October 1952. The Bench Courts at Bangalore City and Civil Station were also abolished from 1st November 1952. Consequently, the Court of the Additional First Class Magistrate, Bangalore City, the term of which was being extended year by year was made permanent with jurisdiction over the entire Bangalore City Corporation area from 1st November 1952.

150. The total number of offences reported during the year was 95,515 (90,371). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,35,412 (1,32,150) during the year (excluding 616 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,18,117 (1,13,214) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 82,025 and the number of persons acquitted or discharged was 31,635. The number of cases which were left pending, at the end of the year was 17,295.

151. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 89,606 (90,996). The cases against 84,919 persons were disposed of, of whom 73,440 or 86·4 per cent were convicted.

152. The District Magistrates disposed of 12 cases involving 12 persons during the year. District Magistrates.

153. The Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates dealt with 1,01,661 cases involving 1,35,400 persons. Ninety-four thousand two hundred and thirty-two cases involving 1,18,105 persons were disposed of leaving 7,429 cases involving 17,295 persons at the end of the year.

154. The average duration of trials in the Courts of Stipendiary and Magistrates, in the Court of the District Magistrates was 35·8 days, and 26·7 days respectively.

155. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court dealt with 1,260 appeals involving 1,788 persons. Of these, 995 appeals relating to 1,369 persons were disposed of leaving 265 appeals relating to 419 persons pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 573 cases, 416 were disposed of, the number left pending being 157 at the end of the year. In the Sessions Courts, there were for disposal 687 appeals. Of these, 579 appeals were disposed of leaving 108 appeals pending at the end of the year.

156. Four persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges during the year and 69 persons were sentenced to transportation for life.

157. The total number of criminal appeals for disposal by the High Court was 137. Of these, 3 appeals were transferred for disposal to the High Court of Bombay and 87 appeals were disposed of, leaving 47 appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 179·2 (183·69) days.

158. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 32 cases including 7 cases pending from the previous year. Twenty three cases were disposed of leaving 9 cases pending at the end of the year.

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159. Out of 379 Revision Petitions in the High Court, 307 petitions were disposed of leaving 72 petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

160. Including one case involving 2 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 6 cases involving 30 persons. Five cases involving 8 persons were disposed of leaving one case pending at the end of the year. Of the 22 persons involved in that case, 17 persons were convicted and the proceedings against the remaining 5 were pending.

Juvenile Offenders.

161. The number of juvenile offenders brought before Magistrates' Courts was 1,166. Of these, 1,097 were convicted. Fifty were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 446 were fined. The number imprisoned was 226.

162. The number of persons fined was 85,500. The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 7,64,223 and Rs. 6,11,087 respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 3,890.

(v) Civil Justice

163. There was a reduction in the total number of Courts during the year by one, and this was due to the abolition of the Court of the Additional District Judge for Mysore and Shimoga Divisions which had been specially sanctioned for the purpose of disposing of House Rent Appeals arising in those Divisions. The said Additional District Court was abolished from 1st July 1952. The term of the Second Additional District and Sessions Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore was further extended by one year from 1st July 1952. The term of the Additional District and Sessions Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court at Mysore was further extended for a period of one year from 1st January 1953. The term of the Additional Munsiff attached to Bangalore Division was further extended by one year from 1st January 1953. The additional Munsiff, who was working at Chikballapur was shifted to Ramanagaram with effect from 1st December 1952 as there were heavy accumulation of arrears in that Court. The term of the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Civil Station, Bangalore,

was further extended by one year from 2nd August 1952. The Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Bhadravathi was converted into a Munsiff—Magistrate's Court with civil jurisdiction over Bhadravathi Taluk with effect from 1st January 1953.

Miscellaneous Cases.

164. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,755 (7,221) excluding those pending at the beginning of the year and the total number disposed of was 7,217 (6,651).

165. The number of regular appeals filed during the year was 2,737 (2,415) and the number disposed of was 1,876 (1,894). The number of cases transferred to other Courts for disposal was 720 (545). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 305.5 (289.14) days. Of the 563 miscellaneous appeals, 365 were disposed of, leaving 198 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 163 (150·7) days.

High Court.

166. The number of instituted appeals filed during the year was 276 (275) including two refiled. Including 575 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 851 first appeals for disposal. The number of appeals disposed of was 281. The number of second appeals filed during the year was 615 (including eight refiled). The total number of second appeals for disposal including 968 appeals pending from the previous year was 1,583. The number of second appeals disposed of was 704. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 103, of which 66 were disposed of, leaving 37 at the end of the year.

167. There were 251 Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Nine hundred and twelve Civil Revision petitions were filed and 863 were disposed of, leaving 300 pending at the end of the year.

Insolvency Applications.

168. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 208 (227). The number disposed of was 124 (149), leaving a pendency of 84 (78) at the end of the year. The amount realised during the year out of the insolvents' assets was Rs. 13,918 (Rs. 35,584) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 2,252 (Rs. 15,717).

Execution of Decrees.

169. The total number of execution applications filed was 28,389 (25,569). The total number disposed of was 27,323 (25,829). The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 26,01,701 (Rs. 25,16,571).

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170. The total number of advocates enrolled during the year was 88 (40). At the end of the year, the number of advocates on the roll was 1,069, of whom 12 were from Madras State and one from Bombay State. The total number of Pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,130 (1,097) including those who had yet to renew their Certificates. The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 33 and 21 Pleaders were enrolled as Advocates.

Finance.

171. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 17,69,773 (Rs. 17,55,351) and Rs. 19,65,822 (Rs. 17,56,722). respectively.

(vi) Prisons.

172. As in the previous years, the Central Jail at Bangalore and the District Jail at Mysore were functioning. The seven district lock-ups were working in all the District Head Quarters except in Bangalore and Mysore.

173. The Special Lock-up at K.G.F. area could not function after 23rd January 1952 on account of heavy damages caused to the Lock-up buildings consequent on the air blast in neighbouring Gold mines.

174. There were 998 male, and 19 female convicts in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State in the beginning of the year. Of the 8,644 males and 342 females admitted during the year, 7,655 males and 332 females were received direct from Courts and 989 males and 10 females were discharged from all causes or removed to Jails of other States leaving a balance of 1,183 male and 14 female convicts at the end of the year.

175. There were 4,083 Hindus, 1,340 Muslims, 411 Christians and 2,797 all other castes of convicts in the prisons.

176. The number of literate and illiterate prisoners were 2,640 and 5,337 respectively.

Occupation.

177. Of the number of convicts, 78 were Government or Municipal servants, 412 professional persons, 307 under personal services, 8,816 Agriculturists, 420 Commerce and trade, 229 Arts and Crafts and 2,690 miscellaneous occupations. Out of 332 women convicts, 207 were married 71 unmarried, and 54 widows.

178. The total number of habitual criminal prisoners admitted into the prisons in the State during the year was 1,980 males and 35 females. Ratio per cent of habitual criminals to the total number of convicts admitted was about 23 per cent males and 10 per cent females.

179. Of 178 male and 5 female youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted into the jail under Reformatory School Act, 12 boys had previous convictions.

180. Out of 8 prisoners escaped during the year and 19 of the previous year, 15 were recaptured.

181. For an average population of 1,111·5 prisoners in the Jails in the State, 107 for Major and 82 for minor offences were committed by them against 106 major and 135 minor in the previous year.

182. The total expenditure for guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,434 in Jails and Rs. 2,38,733 in the Lock-ups in all Rs. 6,27,166 as against Rs. 5,72,276 in the previous year.

183. The average cost per head of prisoner was Rs. 351 during the year against Rs. 393-9-6 in 1951. The decrease was due to the fact that the establishment and other recurring expenditure was the same and the increase in the prison population.

184. The two schools Kannada and Urdu continued to work in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The curriculam prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for the Primary Schools was followed.

185. The religious Ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective Jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects was attached to each of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore for the use of prisoners who borrow books and read them during leisure hours.

Religious and moral instruction.

186. The policy of the Department with regard to administration of Jails and Lock-ups was aimed at training the prisoners for useful life on release. With this object in view, several ameliorative measures providing more amenities to the prisoners and establishing Jail Industries with modern machines to improve the tone of production were undertaken such as installation of Japanese Garabo Spinning Plant, introduction of Textile power looms, visual

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Education Scheme and introduction of wage earning scheme in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The question of separation of youthful delinquency by opening a Borstal school near the premises of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was under consideration.

187. The recommendations of the Prison Reforms Committee were given effect to in Jails and Lock-ups. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year of long term prisoners had fulfilled the object with which the system was introduced.

(vii) Registration.

188. The total number of Sub-Registry offices in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 87, of which 66 were special and 21 ex-officio.

189. The total number of documents registered during the year in all the Registration Offices including Yelandur was 2,29,118 (2,27,447). The number of documents relating to immoveable property was 2,24,402, of which 1,99,947 were compulsorily registerable and 24,455 were optionally registerable.

190. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered was Rs. 16,84,98,668 (Rs. 18,71,34,630).

191. Excluding the Yelandur Taluk, the revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 9,92,389 (Rs. 10,37,614).

192. The receipts of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 5,967 (Rs. 6,820).

193. The expenditure of the department and the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office was Rs. 4,66,766 (Rs. 4,45,130) and Rs. 4,761 (Rs. 6,640), respectively.

Mutation fees.

194. The amount of mutation fees collected during the year was Rs. 2,81,266 (Rs. 2,76,806).

195. Only one prosecution for the infringement of the Registration Act, under Section 82, was reported.

196. No notarial work was done by any of the Sub-Registrars during the year.

197. The entire administrative expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4·67 lakhs, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 9·98 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5·31 lakhs.

(viii) Beggar Relief Work.

198. The Act for the prohibition of Beggary was continued to be in force in the Corporation area of the City of Bangalore and in Mysore City during the year.

Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

199. Four thousand two hundred and seventy three beggars were arrested in the Corporation area of the City of Bangalore by the special staff of the Department during the year. Of these, 3,528 beggars being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after holding detailed enquiry and after obtaining self-bonds or surety bonds as the case may be, on their promise not to beg again, as against 2,374 in the previous year. Three hundred and forty three beggars were ordered to be detained and transferred to the Relief Centre and they were maintained in the Colony. Thirty one beggars being second offenders and non-Mysoreans were repatriated up to the State border by placing them in charge of the Railway guards as against 76 persons in the previous year.

200. At the commencement of the year, there were 142 beggars in the Relief Centre, 343 persons were transferred from the Receiving Centre, 48 from the Mysore Centre and 31 beggars returned from parol. Thus the total number of beggars permanently detained and given food and clothing during the year was 564 as against 459 during the previous year.

201. One hundred inmates were trained in different crafts, tailoring, hospital attendants' work, cooking, domestic service, agriculture and gardening during the year.

202. In the Primary School attached to the Colony first four classes in Kannada were taught and there were 24 beggar boys attending the school. Twenty-two adult beggars were taught reading and writing in Kannada in the Adult Education Literacy Section of the Colony.

203. Recreation facilities to the inmates, radio, bhajana, football and other games were also provided. The Bangalore District Adult Literacy Council exhibited some educative and informative films at the Beggar Colony on 6th October 1952.

204. The total non-recurring expenditure and recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,437 and Rs. 64,493 respectively.

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205. Several distinguished visitors visited the Colony during the year. Some philanthropic persons distributed fruits and sweets to the inmates of the Colony on different occasions.

Beggars' Home, Mysore.

206. The Beggars' Home, Mysore, is now located in the III block of Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry on a monthly rent of Rs. 50.

207. The receipts of the Local Relief Committee including the Opening Balance was Rs. 14,665 and an expenditure of Rs. 10,412 was incurred, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,153 at the end of the year.

208. With the co-operation of the Police Department, the scouting of beggars was carried on satisfactorily.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

209. The total number of Village Panchayets in the State was 12,603 (12,606). The number of meetings held by the Village Panchayets was 33,388 (35,104).

210. The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act of 1952 was amended during the year to admit of the formation of Village Panchayets for villages with a population of less than 1,000 and action was taken to constitute the Panchayets. Proposals for the constitution of group and single Panchayets were obtained from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and published for preferring objections and making suggestions by those affected.

Demand, collection and Balance of V. P. Taxes.

211. Including the arrears, the total demand of the Village Panchayet Taxes amounted to Rs. 42,28,078 (Rs. 38,67,186) of which a sum of Rs. 15,41,289 (Rs. 16,11,378) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,86,789 (Rs. 24,71,853).

Financial position of the Village Panchayets.

212. A sum of Rs. 50,75,791 (Rs. 54,59,476) was at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year; and this with the income for the year of Rs. 14,86,450 (Rs 16,07,567) amounted to a total of Rs. 65,62,241 (Rs. 70,57,985) of which a sum of Rs. 21,29,113 (Rs. 19,93,283) was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,33,128 (Rs. 50,63,991) at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the end of the year.

Grant.

213. A sum of Rs. 17,47,500 was sanctioned for Rural Development works, of which a sum of Rs. 16,76,961 was spent during the year.

Rural water supply.

214. Six hundred and twenty-seven (390) drinking water wells were completed at an outlay of Rs. 10,04,493 during the year and the number of wells pending execution at the end of the year was 2,660 (2,986).

Rural Communications.

215. A total length of 211 miles and 2½ furlongs (68 miles and 5 furlongs) of roads was formed at an outlay of Rs. 4,89,110 during the year.

Rural Health and Sanitation.

216. Drainage works completed during the year were 101 (246) and the amount spent on them was Rs. 92,516.

Other Works.

217. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,390 (2,431) villages and the value of work done amounted to Rs. 1,50,266 (Rs. 3,56,935). Of this, a sum of Rs. 32,156 (Rs. 43,933) was adjusted towards Village Panchayet taxes. One hundred and ninety six (146) village extensions were formed. Separate plots were allotted for dumping manure in 145 (2,192) villages. Manure heaps were removed to distant places in 329 (1,942) villages. Three thousand and seven villages were cleaned and sweepers were appointed in 305 villages.

Miscellaneous

218. The number of trees planted was 6,18,273 (51,83,906). Adult literacy classes were held in 159 villages and 61 reading rooms and 57 libraries were opened.

219. The rural Development Department continued to publish the journal 'Gramabhyudaya and Sahakara'. Radio sets were supplied to 312 villages.

220. The accounts of 1,343 (1,380) villages were audited during the year.

(x) Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

221. In addition to the expenditure on the establishment of the Department, a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was sanctioned for the formation of extensions and assistance for the construction of houses by the Depressed Classes. A sum of Rs. 18,15,516 was spent. During the year, 215 cases of land acquisitions for extensions for Depressed Classes were sanctioned and 5,320 houses were constructed with the help of Government subventions. One Bhajana

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Mandira was completed in the Bangalore District and 8 Bhajana Mandiras and a bathing ghat which had been taken up had made some progress at the close of the year. A total extent of 11,550 acres and 5 guntas was granted to 1,649 Depressed Class applicants in the State. Four agricultural colonies were formed with 25 settlers in each. Four residential colonies were also formed during the year.

222. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes and approved of the formation of two residential colonies for these people, one in each in Chamarajanagar and Heggaddevanakote Taluks, with a Health Centre and a mobile dispensary attached to the Colony in Heggaddevanakote Taluk. In addition, subventions were granted for the construction of houses in Bangalore District by the members of these Tribes. A sum of Rs. 13,338 was spent for the grant of subventions.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

223. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board was reconstituted in October 1951. Fourteen meetings were held and 526 subjects were dealt with by the Board. Six hundred and ten sites were allotted by the Allotment Committee during the year which were subsequently ratified by the Board.

Formation of Residential Extensions.

224. *Jayanagar Extension.*—The layout works in "A" Block comprising sub-blocks I and II were nearing completion. Eight hundred and seventy-eight houses were under construction. The Mysore Bank Housing Scheme was completed and the Colony was opened by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister. Action was taken to hand over completed roads and under-ground drains to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore for maintenance, as these two blocks are within Corporation limits.

225. Jayanagar "B" Block comprises sub-blocks III to VIII in western half and Jayanagar East. In Blocks III to VIII, 1,900 sites have been formed out of which 424 are bungalow sites and the rest cottage sites. Almost all the cottage sites have been allotted.

226. Layout works in about one-third of the area of Jayanagar (West) were taken up and were nearing completion.

227. The outlay on this Extension during the year was Rs. 7,37,598 and the total outlay so far on the Jayanagar Extension was Rs. 55,95,543 inclusive of the out-lay during the year. The realisation during the year by sale of sites was Rs. 2,87,445 and the total realisation to the end of the year was Rs. 14,13,034.

228. *Kumara Park (West) Extension.*—Thirty Bungalow sites and 231 other sites were formed and all these except 8 Bungalow sites were allotted. Layout works, underground drainage and water supply distribution mains were completed except in survey number 21, a small portion of which has been promised to be given free by the descendants of late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer on certain conditions.

229. This extension being centrally situated has become very popular, but the allottees of sites have been much handicapped for want of watersupply. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,21,978 has been sanctioned by Government for construction of a Service Reservoir and a feeder main.

230. As against the total outlay of Rs. 5,81,677, a total sum of Rs. 6,84,979 was realised.

231. *Sunkenahalli Extension.*—This scheme which was mainly meant to afford facilities to house the menials, provides 262 sites and except for water supply arrangements, the layout and drainage works were completed.

232. As against the total outlay of Rs. 1,58,938 the total realisation amounted to Rs. 1,80,124.

233. *Vyali Kaval Extension.*—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 9,20,770 was sanctioned by Government for this scheme. The outlay amounted to Rs. 4,35,850. Against this outlay, the total realisation was Rs. 2,75,932.

234. In this Extension, so far, 519 sites have been formed out of which, 419 have been allotted during the year.

235. *Wilson Garden Extension.*—All the 100 sites that are formed have been allotted. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 60,237 and the total realisation till the end of the year was Rs. 2,19,523.

236. *Jayamahal Extension.*—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 8,76,000 was sanctioned by Government. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was

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Rs. 6,15,769. The number of sites formed was 177 of which 3 sites were allotted during the year.

Residential Extension Schemes.

237. *Kumara Park (West) Extension.—Block No. XII.* The estimated cost of the above layout amounted to Rs. 1,31,810. The work was under progress during the year and was nearing completion.

Industrial Suburb (Rajaji Nagar).

238. *Factory Area (North Zone).*—The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 14,30,536 was under the consideration of Government. The number of factory sites allotted up to the end of the year was 28 and the number of factory sites taken possession so far was 8. The development of the area is severely handicapped on account of lack of water supply. The total outlay till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,25,913.

Preparation of Industrial Schemes.

239. *Location of small scale Industries in Okallipuram Area.*—This is an area along the road connecting Sri Ramapuram with Mysore Road near the City Railway Station and adjacent to the Industrial Suburb formed by the Trust Board. Since some small industries are already in existence in the area, the question of forming a layout to locate small scale industries was under consideration.

240. *Timber Yard.*—(A lay out to shift Bamboo-Bazaar near Magadi Road).

241. An estimate for Rs. 17,91,200 has been prepared for the above layout and the scheme was under the consideration of Government.

242. (*a*) *Construction of "D" Type Houses.*—The estimated cost of the above scheme is Rs. 4,19,000 and the total expenditure till the end of the year was Rs. 4,13,185. The realisation during the year amounted to Rs. 28,330.

243. (*b*) *Tenemental Quarters.*—The estimated cost was Rs. 2,75,000 and the outlay till the end of the year was Rs. 2,63,180. Fifty-two units have been constructed and disposed of. The total realisation to the end of the year on the above two schemes amounted to Rs. 6,18,868.

Housing Schemes.

244. *Industrial Housing Scheme.*—A scheme for the construction of Labour Quarters in the Industrial Suburb for housing the Industrial labour was sanctioned. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6,28,000 for the construction of these buildings was sanctioned. The construction of

60 Blocks and 240 units was completed. The total outlay till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,425.

245. *Refugee Quarters.*—A scheme for the construction of 200 houses for displaced persons was originally proposed. It was decided to construct 53 houses only. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,95,000 was under the consideration of Government. The total outlay till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,257.

246. The following were sanctioned by Government during the year:— General

	Rs.
(i) Revised estimate for the formation of a layout in Jayamahal.	8,81,000
(ii) Revised estimate for the formation of a layout in S. No. 33 of Sunkenahalli.	2,47,400
(iii) Revised estimate for the realignment of sheds at Vyali Kaval Extension.	1,61,000
and (iv) Estimate for the layout of Sampige Tank.	3,09,000

247. The total receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 21,67,207 was Rs. 46,87,657. An expenditure of Rs. 30,93,174 was incurred during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 15,94,481. The percentage of working expense to the total expenditure was 5.3 per cent.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

248. Three years have rolled on since the advent of the Corporation and things have settled down in all branches of administration. All the departments of the two erstwhile Municipalities were merged harmoniously and the distinction between City and Civil Station had entirely disappeared. Uniform taxation was adopted.

249. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per Census of 1951 was 7,78,977. The City, being situated on a plateau of 3,000 feet above sea level, possesses a salubrious climate and that was the very reason for the growth of industrial activities and consequently the increase in the population which has nearly doubled itself since 1941.

250. Sriyuths B. V. Lankappa, and G. Abdur Rahman Khan continued to be the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, till 13th January 1953 and on that date Sriyuths P. Hanumanthiah and T. H. Basavarajappa were Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

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duly elected as Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively. They continued to hold the office during the rest of the year.

251. During the year, the Corporation held 15 ordinary meetings, 30 adjourned meetings, 1 urgent meeting, 10 special meetings and 4 meetings for spot inspection. The average percentage of Councillors including the Mayor present at each meeting, was 66·7.

Education.

252. All the nine Corporation Schools including Deaf and Dumb School were functioning during the year. Of these, four were High Schools and four higher elementary schools. Instruction was conveyed in English, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu etc. The total number of pupils taught was 5,990.

253. A sum of Rs. 2,48,329 including capital expenditure was incurred on Education.

Finance.

254. The revenue and expenditure of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 75,46,952 and Rs. 75,76,456 respectively.

Epidemic Diseases.

255. Small-pox and cholera were the chief epidemic diseases that occurred during the year.

256. Sporadic cases of small-pox were reported throughout the year. The highest number of cases reported were during the month of April and December 1952 and in March 1953.

257. Three lakhs thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five Primary and 1,62,235 re-vaccinations were performed. Majority of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospitals.

258. Sporadic cases of cholera were reported during the month of July, August and September 1952 and from January to March 1953. The highest number of cases were reported during March 1953. During the year, 15 attacks and 6 deaths were reported as against 77 attacks and 43 deaths in the previous year.

259. During the year, the Corporation area was free from plague as against one attack and nil death in the previous year.

260. Preventive measures were carried out throughout the year. A systematic campaign of rat destruction was carried out by trapping, baiting and Cynogassing. Rat traps were supplied to the public on request. The total number

of rodents destroyed was 6,503. Fifty thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine houses and 63,103 rat burrows were cynogassed.

261. The total number of live births registered during the year was 26,193 which was 2,626 in excess of that for 1951-52. Of these 13,609 were males, and 12,584 were females, giving a proportion of 108 males to 100 females. The largest number of births were recorded in the month of October 1952 and the lowest in the month of May 1952. Births and Birth rate.

262. The highest birth rate was amongst other communities and the lowest among Europeans.

263. One thousand one hundred and thirty-four still births were reported during the year.

264. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 14,244 (11,737). Of these, 7,245 were males and 6,999 females. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the month of August 1952 and the lowest in the month of April 1952. Deaths and death rate.

265. The death rate was 18·35 as against 15·37 during the previous year. The excess of births over deaths during the year was 11,949.

266. The mortality figures according to the age groups were:—

Age.	*Deaths.*
0 to 1 year	3,412
1 to 5 years	3,756
5 to 10 years	764
10 to 15 years	337
15 to 20 years	405
20 to 40 years	1,748
40 to 60 years	1,648
60 and above	2,174
Total ...	14,244

267. The largest number of deaths was under 1 year and 1 to 5 years age groups.

268. Thirty-one attacks and one death were reported from Chicken-pox as against 42 attacks and nil deaths during the previous year. Chicken-pox.

269. Eleven deaths were reported from Diphtheria as against 31 deaths during the previous year. Diphtheria.

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Typhoid.

270. Eighty-two deaths were reported from typhoid as against 75 deaths during the previous year. The highest number of deaths was during the month of November 1952.

Tuberculosis.

271. Tuberculosis causes high mortality and sickness among infectious diseases. There has been a gradual decrease in its incidence during the year.

272. The following deaths were reported from tuberculosis according to communities for the year :—

Community	Males	Females	Total
1 Hindus ...	111	124	235
2 Muslims ...	24	57	81
3 Christians ...	7	17	24
4 Anglo-Indians ...	...	2	2
Total ...	142	200	342

General Sanitation.

273. The intensive drive for booking offenders against Corporation Bye-laws was continued to be carried out on three days in the week, one of the Corporation divisions being selected for each day. It was carried out in 46 divisions, covering most of the divisions thrice and some divisions twice.

274. The major offences against which the drive was concentrated were :—

1. Causing obstruction by squatting and selling cut fruits, rotten fruits, eatables, etc., under unhealthy and insanitary conditions over drains and in public streets.
2. Causing obstruction by picketting cattle on public streets.
3. Selling cooked meat and other eatables near arrack and toddy shops under insanitary surroundings.
4. Selling crude and unhygienic ice-candy in streets without taking out a license.
5. Selling rotten fruits and vegetables and stale eatables in shops.
6. Selling cut fruits, unripe fruits and other eatables under insanitary conditions to young school children near educational institutions.

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7. Committal of nuisance and
8. Causing obstruction by selling articles other than food and drink on foot-path.

275. Unwholesome food-stuff, rotten and unripe fruits, unhealthy vegetables, crude and unhygienic ice-candy and unhygienic cool drinks were seized and destroyed as per provisions in the Corporation Act under Sections 330 and 332, respectively. Non-perishable articles, such as utensils, planks, hand carts etc., were returned to the respective owners after administering severe warning.

276. Stray cattle causing obstruction to traffic and nuisance to public were impounded by the Health Department staff both during the intensive drive and also during their usual rounds.

277. The total number of dogs caught and impounded was 3,834 as against 2,924 in the previcus year. Of these, 3,620 were destroyed by electrocution, and two died in the pound. One hundred and thirty-five were released on payment of fines and on production of licenses, one dog auctioned, one dog handed over to the Government Veterinary Hospital for finding good home, 36 dogs were handed ver to the Indian Institute of Science and 39 were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. Anti-Rabic Measures.

278. Nineteen dogs which had bitten people were kept under observation in the pound. Of these, 2 being sound were released, 13 died in the pound, and 4 destroyed by electrocution as per owners' request.

279. As in previous years, milk was the most common article that was adulterated. Addition of water was the usual means of adulteration, though in a few cases abstraction of fat in addition to watering was noticed. Adulteration

280. Butter and Ghee were adulterated with cheaper hydrogenated fats.

281. Spent coffee powder was an adulterant for coffee powder.

282. The work of widening Mahatma Gandhi Road from St. Marks Road, Queen's Statue was completed during the year. Cement Concrete foot-path was also provided on the southern side of Mahatma Gandhi Road. Engineering Department.

283. With the installation of additional new lights, the lighting of the roads in the Corporation improved to a

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considerable extent. Fifty-six ornamental lights were provided around the Ulsoor tank. The provision of mercury vapour lamps in important junctions besides adding to the beauty of the place, helped very much in reducing traffic accidents. With the addition of 551 lights during the year, the number of lights in the City of Bangalore was raised to 6,573.

Water Supply.

284. The existing supply of filtered water from Thippagondanahally Reservoir, has been found quite inadequate especially after the year 1946 due to the rapid expansion of the City and unexpected increase in the population. While a quantity of 16 million gallons a day would be necessary to meet the existing demand, the present distribution of barely eleven million gallons, was the root cause of the water scarcity. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs sponsored by the City Improvement Trust Board with the assistance of Water Supply Department in 1946, was finalised.

285. Waste water from many of the public water taps was connected to the underground drainage system thus preventing stagnation of water and thereby avoiding mosquito nuisance in several localities in the City area. The expenditure under sewage scheme during the year was Rs. 2,05,188.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipal Council.

286. The area of the Mysore City Municipality is 14·48 sq. miles and the population according to the Census of 1951 is 2,44,334. There was no change in the boundaries of the City Municipality during the year.

287. The Mysore City Municipal Council the term of which was due to expire on 31st December 1952 was extended for a period of three months up to and inclusive of 31st March 1953.

288. Sri A. Krishnamurthy Rao was the President of the Council during the period and Sri N. Rachiah was working as Vice-President of the Council.

289. The Council held 12 ordinary, 13 adjourned and 18 special meetings during the year. The average attendance was 22 and the total number of subjects disposed of was 1,396.

290. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,64,689. The receipts and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,26,313 and Rs. 23,91,953 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,59,049.

291. The incidence of taxation per capita during the year was Rs. 6-1-6.

292. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 5,41,805 (Rs. 3,82,152).

293. The following were some of the major works carried out during the year :—

1. Construction of a combined hospital in Vanivilaspuram ;
2. Construction of a Maternity Hospital at Nazarbad ;
3. Construction of 13 shops in the traingular bit to the west of Chikkabasamma's Choultry in Chamaraja road ;
4. Construction of a set of shops and retiring rooms in Bus Terminus ;
5. Construction of units such as Band Stand in People's Park, traffic canopies at Sanskrit College Square, Ayurvedic College Square, Hospital Square and Railway Station Square ;
6. Construction of Gandhi Memorial Stoopa which was unveiled by His Highness the Maharaja during the year ; and
7. Main roads such as Narayanasastry Road in Chamundipuram.

294. A comprehensive programme of tarring the several roads out of the overdraft accommodation from the Bank of Mysore Ltd., Mysore, was taken up since January 1953 and since then more than 3½ miles of important metal roads in the City were converted into tar roads.

295. Necessary timely preventive measures were undertaken for the control of epidemics and other diseases in the City.

296. Apart from the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital, Cheluvamba Hospital maintained by Government, eight dispensaries situated in the several mohallas of the Mysore City were handed over to the management of Government. The Municipal Indigenous Hospital entirely managed by the Municipality was as popular as ever and treated 44,470 fresh cases and 72,383 repeated cases during the year, the daily average attendance

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being 320. The various Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions receiving municipal grants continued to work during the year.

297. The Health Officer continued to be the Joint Secretary of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust under whose auspices 10 milk centres were being run in the City and the Municipality made a monthly contribution of Rs. 730. In addition to distribution of milk to poor children, anti-natal and post-natal work was also attended to by trained midwives under the guidance of a health visitor and a lady doctor. Nursery schools were also being run in three places.

298. Spleen survey taken up in the previous year after a lapse of several years was continued during the year. Bactoriological analysis of water was done every week as usual.

299. The propaganda committee of the Council conducted Mohalla days in Chamaraja Mohalla, Lashkar Mohalla and Nazarbad Mohalla to rouse the civic consciousness of the citizens and invite their co-operation in the matter of Town cleaning and control of communicable diseases.

300. In pursuance of the repeated pressure on the Government regarding the sanctioning of the scheme of equitable distribution of water supply in Mysore City, a committee was constituted by Government under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer to study the various schemes prepared for the improvement of water supply in Mysore City and to suggest the most economic schemes as also the phasing of the expenditure.

301. The first week of July 1952 was observed as Tree planting week in the City as usual. The Mysore Dasara Celebrations were held during the year. There was also the State Procession on 29th September 1952.

302. The Council gave a civic reception to Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya on 16th October 1952 on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur.

303. The City celebrated the birth of a prince to His Highness the Maharaja on 19th February 1953. House to house distribution of sugar was made. Feeding of the poor in the City was arranged on the auspicious occasion of

the Namakarna Mahotsavam of the Prince on 2nd March 1953.

304. The Municipal Council collected funds for the relief of the people in the famine stricken areas in the State as a result of failure of rains. The Council contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 and made collections to the funds from the public to the extent of Rs. 8,166.

305. Distribution of rice (doles) to about 300 disabled people was continued during the year. Arrangements were made to feed 39 students studying in the several Colleges in the City at a concessional rate of Rs. 10 per head per month with the co-operation of proprietors and managers of hotels and hostels. The Municipal Council continued its monthly grant of Rs. 375 and Rs. 250 to the Poor Feeding (Doles) and Poor students Feeding Committee. The Local Relief Committee for the prevention of beggary in Mysore City was continued during the year.

306. The supervision over supply of fuel in the City under Municipal control was continued during the year.

(xiv) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

307. Including the Chairman, there were ten members on the Board. The total number of meetings held was 17 of which 12 were ordinary and five special.

308. The number of properties acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act during the year was 21.

309. The amount spent on improvement and other works during the year was Rs. 6,92,342 and a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned by Government.

310. The work of laying underground sewer lines and giving free house connections to flush latrines was continued during the year. The total number of underground free sewage connections given during the year was 166 (127) and the total number of extra connections given was 111 (153).

311. Two hundred and forty-one new sites were formed and including 28 sites resumed, the total number of s tes available for sale aggregated to 429. Of these, 102 sites were sold leaving 327 sites undisposed of at the end of the year.

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312. The formation of a layout of 50 sites for Bamboo Bazar at Mysore South at a cost of Rs. 1,12,000 was sanctioned. The scheme of forming a layout for an Industrial Suburb also to the east of the railway line and south of Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 8,90,210 was also sanctioned. Two hundred and fifteen sites of various dimensions are proposed to be formed in this locality.

313. The formation of 123 shop sites in front of New Santhepet Buildings, Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned.

314. In Jalapuri Extension, 50 sites were used for the construction of model houses for Adikarnatakas of the locality.

315. As an impetus for solving the housing problem in Mysore City, model houses in several localities were constructed. Twenty-seven model houses in Karunapur Extension at a cost of Rs. 3,875 was undertaken and completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,204. One hundred and twenty-two model houses for Adikaranatakas in several parts of Mysore City were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000.

316. The construction of model houses at Saraswathipuram Extension was commenced.

317. The total receipts of the Board including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 24,25,686 (Rs. 21,38,671). The expenditure totalled to Rs. 10,52,778 (Rs. 9,89,083).

318. Most of the sites formed are cottage sites, which are within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price is recovered in many cases by instalments. In case of bungalow and shop sites as well as Cinema sites, they are generally sold by public auction which fetched very good rates. Free grants of sites are also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, temples, mosques and educational institutions. The cottage sites are sold to selected persons at upset prices fixed by the Board.

(xv) K.G.F. Sanitary Board.

Constitution.

319. The term of the K. G. F. Sanitary Board which was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1950 and extended from time to time was further extended for a period of one year from 1st July 1952.

Finance.

320. The total receipt of the Board inclusive of the opening balance and the total expenditure were Rs. 7,22,559 and Rs. 6,48,338, respectively. The realisations under the heads " House and Shop taxes ", " Octroi " and " Markets" were Rs. 47,420, Rs. 1,41,734 and Rs. 86,412 respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance

321. Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,85,205 under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 4,23,700 was collected and a sum of Rs. 3,421 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs.58,082 under the heads " Mohatarfa tax ", " Vehicle tax " and " ground rent on labour colonies ".

Sanitary Board High Schools.

322. The K. G. F. Sanitary Board Boys' and Girls' High Schools continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. There were 18 sections in the Boys' High School and 7 sections in the Girls' High School.

Scheme of Improvement.

323. The improvement works sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,331 were practically completed during the year.

Health and Sanitation.

324. The health conditions of the area were satisfactory. The sanitation was well looked after. Adequate medical attention is available to the population of the area.

(xvi) Davangere City Municipality.

325. The area of the Davangere City Municipality is 7.5 square miles and the population is 56,048 according to the Census of 1951.

326. The Council was reconstituted in June 1952 by a general election under the Adult Franchise and single member constituency.

327. Nine meetings were held under the old constitution and 23 under the new constitution.

328. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City were 12,744 and 4,028 respectively during the year as against 12,744 and 3,258 respectively in the previous year.

329. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6-4-3 (Rs. 6-5-6).

330. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 9,56,441 (Rs. 13,89,455) and Rs. 9,07,809 (Rs. 14,39,867), respectively.

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331. A scheme for the construction of shops and markets was put into action which is expected to augment the resources of the Municipality considerably.

332. Public health of the City was generally good and no epidemics such as plague, cholera or small-pox were prevailing in the City during the year.

333. The collection of revenue in the City was considerably affected adversely owing to distress conditions prevailing in this and adjoining taluks. There was general slump in trade and consequential financial stringency which materially affected the paying capacity of the rate-payers to discharge their Municipal dues.

334. The Municipal High School continued to function in a rented building and a contribution of Rs. 12,000 was made by the Municipality during the year.

335. In spite of overwhelming financial depression the Engineering department was able to execute works under 'D2 Public Works' at a cost of Rs. 2,24,311.

336. These works consist of buildings and layouts, communications, roads, culverts, and causeways, improvement to markets, new bus stand, box drain and S. P drains and roads. The water supply to the City area was under the control of the Engineering Section. The average quantity of water pumped daily is 6 lakhs of gallons and the consumption of water per head on population basis comes to a little over ten gallons.

337. Many important works of benefit were initiated during the year, the chief of which were the laying of 16" main pipe line from Harihar to Davangere a distance of ten miles at a cost of 15.40 lakhs, the construction of an additional R.C.C. tank at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees and the purchase of a lorry at a cost of Rs. 16,000 for conveying the town rubbish.

(xvii) District Board.

Constitution.

338. The term of the District Boards constituted from 1st June 1947, which was extended up to 30th May 1952, was further extended until the constitution of new District Boards under the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act 1952. There were 258 members in the District Boards and there where 5 vacancies in the membership of the several District Boards.

Meetings.

339. The total number of meetings held by the District Boards were 54, of which 40 were ordinary meetings and 14 were special meetings.

Income and Expenditure.

340. The total income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 69,26,653 (Rs. 44,13,536) and Rs. 67,25,899 (Rs. 45,14,701) respectively as per details noted below :—

I. Revenue.

		Rs.
1.	Cesses	14,60,359
2.	Tolls and Ferries	1,27,829
3.	Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous ...	15,93,342
4.	Contributions & Grants-in-aid ...	11,90,573
5.	Railways	75,875
6.	Public debt	24,78,675
	Total ...	69,26,653

II. Expenditure.

1.	Public works executed by the District Boards' agency ...	4,25,810
2.	Public works executed through the P.W. agency	20,88,439
3.	Administration and collection ...	2,90,447
4.	Public Health, Safety and convenience	12,11,540
5.	Miscellaneous contributions ...	5,66,562
6.	Public Debt	21,43,101
	Total...	67,25,899

341. Most of the District Boards incurred heavy expenditure in respect of works executed through their own agency. The Mysore and Tumkur District Boards had their own engineering establishments.

Roads and original works.

342. The District Boards maintained a total length of 4,374 miles 7 furlongs of road and took up and completed 124 items of work such as the construction of school buildings, bridges, tunnels, causeways, shops, etc. A length of 134 miles and 5 furlongs of new roads were formed at a cost of Rs. 2,26,317. As the seasonal conditions were bad, the Kolar District Board undertook 378 items of small works as a measure of distress relief and completed them.

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Dispensaries.

343. There were 260 Local Fund Dispenseries and out of these 8 L.F. Dispensaries were newly opened during the year and there were 232 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries during the year.

Schools.

344. There were 48 High Schools under the control of the District Boards during the year.

(xviii) Municipal Administration.

345. The number of Town Municipalities in the State was 105. Constitution of Y. N. Hosakote Village in Pavagada Taluk into a Municipality was under consideration.

Rules and bye-laws.

346. The Municipal Councils in the State were directed to frame the bye-laws and rules on the basis of the Model Bye-Laws and Rules issued by Government. Many of the Bye-laws and rules that were sanctioned were brought into force in the Municipalities for augmenting the financial resources during the year. Action was taken to introduce the Model Bye-laws and Rules in all the Municipalities.

Incidence of Taxation.

347. The incidence of taxation for the State was Rs. 3-12-6 per head as against Rs. 3-3-10 in the previous year.

Meetings of Municipal Councils.

348. The total number of meetings held by the Municipal Councils was 2,453. Of these, 1,111 were ordinary, 165 were adjourned and 1,177 were special meetings.

Revision of Assessment.

349. The revision of assessment was not given effect to in Devanahalli, Anekal, Sarjapur, Magadi, Ramanagaram, Hosakote, Kanakapura, Channapatna and Vijayapura Municipalities in Bangalore District, Tiptur, Kunigal and Pavagada Municipalities in Tumkur District, all the Municipalities except Hassan Town Municipality in Hassan District, Challakere, Hiriyur and Naikanahatti Municipalities in Chitaldrug District, Sringeri Municipality in Chikmagalur District and all Municipalities except Srirangapatna Municipality in Mandya District.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipalities.

350. Out of the total demand of Rs. 57,42,339, a sum of Rs. 49,59,958 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,82,381 for recovery at the close of the year.